WHO ARE THEY? THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Representative Assembly of All Classes of the People of the Empire-Aristocrats any

Now that the British elections are over and the long-drawn agony has reulted in the choice of the members of the next House of Commons, it will be of interest to glance at some of the men who comprise the popular branch of the British Parliament.

It may be mentioned in passing that this is (or will be) the eleventh Parliament of Queen Victoria, whose reign now nearly covers a period of fortynine years. It is the twenty-third since the union with Ireland, and may yet become historically celebrated as the one in which that act of union was re-

It was expected that the new conditions of election would deluge the as-sembly with radical members, pledged, "according to the average Tory idea, to the abolition of everything." The election has come and gone, but the deluge is nowhere. Only in Ireland changed his name on marrying the have the prophets of a revolution been Baroness Burdett-Coutts; Mr. F. A. justified. In England, Scotland, and Channing, grand-nephew of Rev. W. Wales the representative material remains the same as before. An analysis of the last Parliament by occupation and a comparison with the present one New York than in England, and would show little real "The actors," as Lord Palmerston fact. Lady Randolph Churchill, though once said, "are the same, only they neither a candidate nor a member, is by play to the galleries instead of to the all rules of fairness entitled to rank as dress-circle.

The compilers of radical reform sta- not in name. tistics will be compelled to admit, as of old, the soul-harrowing fact that the admitted, represent a big constituency aristocratic, the landed, the fighting, the money and the law interests are just as strongly represented as ever.

The first of these, the aristocratic after their names. and landed interests, have lost no influence by a vote more democratic than resented. Sir John Lubbock, Sir Lyon any before in English history. The great Playfair, Professor Stuart, Justin Mcducal houses are fully represented by heirs, younger sons, brothers, or other immediate dependents. The Duke of Devonshire by his heir, the Marquis of Hartington; Marlborough, Lord Randolph Churchill; Rutland, ment are many. John Walters of Lord John Manners; Northumberland, the London Times did not run; Pass-Earl Percy; Sutherland, Marquis of more Edwards and Peter McLiver, Stafford; Richmond, Earl of March; both newspaper proprietors, have Abercorn, Lords Claude and George been defeated. The London Illus-Hamilton, etc., etc. The Duke of trated News, the Telegraph, Stand-Argyll's heir was a candidate, but even ard, and Echo, are represented; the a metropolitan Radical section was not equal to the task of returning the son | Hull Morning News, Plymouth Mornof a great Scotch land-owner, the hus- ing News, and the Central News, will band of a princess of the royal family, be there; so will Young Ireland, the in such a grotesque DISGUISE AS A HADICAL REFORMER.

A dazzling array of "courtesy" these and other sheets the number is titled commoners, relatives of peers, still larger. are returned. The list of the new members bristles with marquises, earls, viscounts, lords, and "honorables," the latter titles indicating either the sons of barons or younger members of those higher in the peerage. Thus the aristocratic and landed interests are represented by 250 at least of those who have but to wait a few years to be promoted to the upper house, where they may legislate without the annoyance of previous election. Of these aristocratic members the

Marquis of Hartington brings back more than his mere title. Lord John Manners is an old man, whose succession to his elder brother's dukedom will come late if it ever comes, for Lord John is seventy-one years old. The Marquis of Stafford came very near winning the distinction of a defeat on his father's land, among his father's tenants, by a poor crofter, also named Sutherland, who came within 200 votes of his "noble" competitor. The Earl of March will be Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and his only claim to distinction and the proof of his ability to wear the double-barrelled title is a masterly absence from his duties in the House and a passion for yachting. The sons of the late Duke of Abercorn, Lords George, Frederick, and Claude Hamilton, are each able men, and would have won their way, title or no title, in any community where brains happened to be in demand. Another ducal scion, Lord Randolph Churchill, is too well known to need more than the mere mention of his name. If he owes anything to his title he is able to abundantly keep his end up from his personal qualities. But when these are deducted the remainder of the peers' sons do not present any particular feature of interest. Lord Charles Beresford, brother of the present Marquis of Waterford, is an exception, but he rather takes his place in

THE "FIGHTING" INTERESTS. These "fighting interests" are well represented. A large number of generals appeared before the electors, asking the privilege of a seat in the Commons. It may be surmised that some of them desired to oppose Welseley, for they include many of his severest critics and opponents. General Sir E. Hamley, returned for Birkenhead, is the auther of military works said to be of a very high character. He was chief of staff to Wolseley at the time of the Tel-el-Kebir campaign. His critics claim that the author-soldier was disgusted because Wolseley did . a lopt his plan. Wolseley was successful. and so Hamley has a distinct grudge against him. In the nature of things it is easy to surmise that he would have the miner, returns unopposed from more easily forgiven Wolseley if he had Morpeth; Broadhurst, the stonemason, it is easy to surmise that he would have

General Fraser, a Victoria-cross man; maker, from Haggerstone (London); General Goldsworthy, and Major- George Howell, the bricklayer, who General Pelly. One of the divisions of Durham returns Sir Henry Havelock- from Bethnal Green; and Abraham, Allan, a distinguished son of a yet more from the Rhondda-Valley (Welsh) distinguished father, who also wears miners. Joseph Arch, the originathe Victoria cross. There are a host of lesser military men-colonels, majors, and captains-candidates, to say nothing of the hosts who have retired, of his election. He was opposed by and whose military titles have been lost in the more recently-acquired civic distinctions. The navy is well repretive and fighting side. Vice-Ad-John Commerell, who was second in command of the fleet with which Beaconsfield enforced his ideas of the revision of the treaty of San Stefano, is a member for South-ampton. Sir John is a fighter, and wears the Victoria cross for a dashing any such use of his influence. But piece of naval service in African waters. He was also second in command of the Mediterranean fleet which went up the Dardanelles in 1878, and his ship, the Ruby, was so posted as to command the Russian line of advance on Constantinople, with instructions to open fire if Captain Lord Charles Beresford, the "hero of Alexandria and the Nile," is too well known to need more than mention. It may not be so well known that he is a good debater, and talks as well as he fights, which is saying a good deal. Admirals and captains not quite so well known help to fill up the list of naval members. Many of the colonels on the list are "volunteer" or militia colonels. Such a one is McCorquodale, who used to command a regiment of his own em-ployes in the railroad printing-works at

of distinction from "ex" and present solicitors and attorneys-general to a crowd of Q. C.'s, with "eyes fixed on the woolsack," and a number of aspiring lawyers who have not yet obtained the coveted "silk." Sir Henry James, returned for Bury, Lancashire, was the Attorney-General of the last Gladstone administration, and is next in line of promotion for the lord-chanin line of promotion for the lord-chancellorship. His immediate subordinate, the ex-Solicitor-General, Sir Farrar Herschell, has been defeated, but will doubtless try to get in again for some

other place, and if Mr. Gladstone returns to power will have a vacancy made for him. Some idea for the com-petition for seats by barristers eligible for these prizes may be gathered from the fact that twenty-five Liberal Queen's Counsel sought election, and nineteen Conservatives. It is evident the stock of lords chancellor will not give out just at present. Sir R. E. Webster, the present Attorney-General, also re-

The United States is represented on the British side by Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., for Eccleshall; Mr. Burdett-Coutts (Westminster), his brother, who

turns to the House.

is an American in ideas if not a member. Perhaps she is in fact, if

Then the trish members, it will be in the United States more directly than many members represent those whose ballots enabled them to write M. P.

Literature and science are ably rep-Carthy and his son Justin . Arthur Arnold, Professor Bryce, John Morley, Beresford-Hope, G. O. Trevelyan, W. H. Gladstone, and many others of not less note. The newspapers in Parlia-Newcastle Chronicle, Glasgow Mail, Nation, Freeman's Journal, Liverpool Post, Truth; while of journalists of

The Quakers will be represented, as in former Parliaments, by Edwin Fry, of Bristol, A. E. Pease, of York, and one might include W. E. Forster as of Quaker family, and wonder at the fitness of the titles, "Friend" and

A PULL-BLOODED HINDOO

sought to represent India through a London constituency. He was very emphatic in his commendation of the Liberal Government in India and of Lord Ripon, the late Viceroy. The pleading Hindoo, the Liberal Government, and the excellent Marquis of Ripon, as a combination, did not work by nearly 400 minority.

Socialism failed utterly of recognition. The saving that "minorities are always the loudest mouthed " was well illustrated in the experiences of the three Socialistic candidates, who polled twenty to thirty votes each in constituencies where their opponents of either faith numbered half as many thou

Radicalism, while not so well repre sented as was hoped, has received acin previous l'arliaments were defeated in their candidature. Bradlaugh and Labouchere are returned from North ampton, as before; Joseph Cowen back from Newcastle; John Morley, Chamberlain, and Jesse Collings return to the House, but Sir Wilfred Lawson, the jolly Cumberland Baronet, who was the head of his own little "permissive-bill" (local option) temperance party has gone down in the William Saunders, the head of the Central News Agency, and the founder of the Eastern Morning News, of Hull, comes from that place in the Radical interest. He used to be a prominent advocate of Sir Wilfred Lawson's bill. It may be he will lead the desolate little party in Parliament now that it has been bereaved of its

"Beer, Bible, and the British Constitution" have survived the shock of electoral battle once more. "Beer" is well represented-Allsopp, Bass, Guinness, Phipps, Hanbury, Buxton, and other brewers of less note, are there in person or by deputy. "Bible"—the second article of Tory faith—is represented by several retired Anglican clergymen or former preachers of other communions; and the "British Constitution "-the third article-by a large number of

ALL SHADES OF POLITICAL FAITH. Labor is well represented. Burt, led the polls in the Bordesley district From London constituencies come of Birmingham: Cremer, the cabinethasn't laid a brick for twenty years, tor of the agricultural laborers' movement was a candidate in Norfolk. No return has yet reached here Lord Bentinck, and it was said that the Prince of Wales refused to use his influence for the latter. It was unnecesboth on its administra- sary to mention this refusal if the story is true, which it probably is not. Few would be able if they were so foolish as to ask such a favor, and the Prince would not commit such an act of folly as to attempt it. Popular opinion of the Prince, too, credits him with a democracy altogether at variance with even if he were not anxious to see Arch elected, he was not likely to be Lord

Bentinck's fool. Plimsoll, "the sailors' friend," was defeated, but the person against whom he aimed his legislation, Sir Edward ple, with instructions to open fire if Bates, a Liverpool ship-owner, returns forward movement was made. to Parliament from Plymouth. Landreform and crofters' rights are well represented. Four crofters from Scotland are headed by Dr. Clark, from Caithness, who is credited with an ambition to form a "crofter party" and be a Scotch Parnell in land-reform. The tenant-farmers of England have at least five of their number in the House. pledged to reform in the interest of

their class.

The Irish Home-Rule vote has been treated but lightly. An analysis of their ranks might well be separate. Newton, Lancashire, or Colone, take the fighting inothers. But altogether the fighting interests count up at least 200.

THE LEGAL INTEREST
is abundantly represented in all shades Enough, however, has been written to

THE RABIES.

PASTEUR'S GREAT WORK.

ranslation of His Paper on "Inormintio Against Hydrophobia "-The Basts of His

The Popular Science Monthly for anuary, 1886, prints a translation of M. Louis Pasteur's paper read in the French Academy of Sciences on October 26, 1885, describing the first successful results of his experiments in "Inoculation Against Hydrophobia." This paper is so important to humanity and will be so deeply interesting to all the medical profession that we reprint it almost entire from the Popular Science Monthly, as below :

The prevention of rabies, as I have described it, in my own name and the names of my collaborators, in previous notes, certainly constitutes a real progress in the study of that malady-a progress which was, however, more scientific than practical. Its application was precarious. Of twenty that I had then treated I could not assert that I had made more than fifteen or sixteen proof against rabies. It was expedient, on the other hand,

to finish the treatment by a final exceedingly virulent inoculation with virus control, in order to confirm and strengthen the refractory state. Finally, prudence made it necessary to keep the dogs under observation for a longer time than the period of incubation of the disease produced by the direct inoculation of the last virus; and of which a table is here given; thus · required an interval not less, perhaps, than three or four menths to be assured of a fully refractory condition. These necessities considerably limited the application of the method. The method, also, did not accommodate itself readily to contingencies, which were always immediate, growing out of the accidental and sudden character of the bites of rabid animals. It was therefore necessary to obtain, if possible, a more rapid method, and one more capable of giving a security which might be considered perfect over dogs. Besides, how, before reaching that stage of progress, could we venture to make an experiment on man?

After almost innumerable experi I obtained a preventive method, practical and prompt, of which suffi-ciently numerous and assured successes have been gained upon dogs to give me confidence in its general applicability to all animals and to man himself.

BASIS OF HIS METHOD. This method is based essentially upon

the following facts: Inoculation of a rabbit, by trepanning, under the dura mater, with the poisonous marrow of a mad-dog, always gives rabies to the animal after a mean period of incubation of about fifteen days. If the virus is passed from this first rabbit to a second, from this one to a third, and so on, by the same method of inoculation there is shortly manifested a more and more marked tendency toward a shortening of the period bit we arrive at a period of incubation of eight days, which is maintained during a new series of from twenty to period of incubation of seven days, which occurs with striking regularity during a new series of passages rising to the ninetieth. At least that is the number I have now reached without having hardly yet observed a tendency to a slight further shortening of the pe-

ITS PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POINTS.

The experiments of this character, which I began in November, 1882, have cessions of considerable weight, and already been continued for three years has also lost some notable exponents, without the series having been interrupted or without my having used any other virus than that from rabbits which successively died rabid. Nothing, therefore, is more easy than to have at one's disposition, during considerable intervals of time, a virus of perfect purity, always identical, or nearly so. This is the practical point of the method.

The marrows of these rabbits are infected with rabies of constant virulence what with the thickness of the marexterior temperature—the lower the temperature the longer the virulence lasts. These results constitute the scientific point of the method. infected marrow is protected from the air and is kept moist in carbonic acid virulence will last for several tensity, provided it be guarded against | sired. the attack of microbes from without."] INTERPRETATION OF THE METHOD. HOW TO MAKE A DOG RABIES-PROOF.

have the following method of making a dog, within a reasonably short time,

is kept dry by pieces of potash in the bottom, we suspend each day a piece of freshly-infected marrow from a rabbit that has died of rabies developed after seven days of incubation. Every day at the same time we inoculate under the skin of a dog a Pravaz syringeful of sterilized broth, in which has been soaked a small piece of one of the marrows we are keeping in desiccation, beginning with one of those which we have prepared several days before our operation is we have informed ourselves by previous experiments. We operate in the after day to rabbits, as I have just said, from one another by, say, two days of age, till we come at last to a very recent one, which has been in the flask for only one or two days. The dog is then found to be made proof against rabies. We can inoculate him under the skin, or even by trepanning under the surface of the brain, without the disease show-

JOSEPH MEISTER'S CASE.

By the application of this method I had succeeded in getting fifty dogs, of various ages and races, proof against rabies without having had a single failure, when, on the 6th of July last, three persons from Alsace unexpectedly presented themselves at my laboratory— Theodore Vone, a grocer of Messiengott, the arm on the 4th of July by his own dog, become mad; Joseph Meister, nine years of age, who had been bitten by the same dog at 8 o'clock in the morning of the same day, and who, thrown to the ground by the dog, bore the marks of numerous bites on his hand, legs, and thighs, some of them so deep as to make

had not been bitten was the mother of Joseph Meister.

At the autopay of the dog, which had been killed by its master, we found its stomach filled with hay, straw, and pieces of wood. It was certainly mad.
Joseph Meister had been picked up
from under it covered with froth and
blood. M. Vone had marked bruises on his arms, but he assured me that the dog's teeth had not some through his shirt. As he had nothing to fear, I told him he might go back to Alsace the same day, and he did so. But I

kept little Meister and his mother. The weekly meeting of the Academy of Sciences took place on July 6th, when M. Pasteur saw Dr. Vulpian and Dr. Grancher, and took them to see Meister, whom they thought would almost certainly have hydrophobia. M. Pasteur then decided, "not without considerable and deep anxiety," to try upon him that with which he had had constant success with dogs.

THE OPERATION.

M. Pasteur then proceeds: Thus, on the 6th of July, at 8 o'clock in the evening, sixty hours after he had been bitten on the 4th, in the presence of Drs. Vulpian and Grancher, we inoculated under a crease made in the skin of the hypochondrium of little Meister a half syringe (Pravaz) of mar-row of a rabbit that had died of rabies on the 21st of June, which had been kept since that time (or for fifteen days) in a flask of dry air.

New inoculations were made, always in the hypochondres, under conditions A HALF SYRINGE (PRAVAZ).

July 7-9 A. M., marrow of June 23, fourteen days old. July 7-6 P. Mr. marrow of June 25. twelve days old. July 8-9 A. M., marrow of June 27, eleven days old.
July 8-6 P. M., marrow of June o nine days old.

eight days old. July 10-11 A. M., marrow of July | keeps the enamel from splitting off." seven days old. July 11-11 A. M., marrow of July

, six days old. July 12-11 A. M., marrow of July five days old. July 13-11 A. M., marrow of July four days old.

July 14-11 A. M., marrow of July 11, three days old. July 15-11 A. M., marrow of July 13. two days old. July 16-11 A. M., marrow of July

15, one day old. I thus made the number of inoculations thirteen, and the number of days of treatment ten. I would say, furthermore, that a smaller number of inoculations would have been sufficient. But it is easily conceivable that in this first trial I should have acted with particu-

lar caution. We also inoculated, by trepanning, two new rabbits with each of the seve- some way an' you get hit back as codral marrows employed, in order to test liver ile, which is said to cure contheir states of virulence. The obsumption, though whiskey is good servations on these rabbits permit me of incubation of the rabbits succes-sively inoculated. After from twenty to 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of July Talkin' makes me dog-goned dry like. wenty-five passages from rabbit to rab- were not virulent, for they did not How do we get the teeth out? Oh, that's make the rabbits mad. Those of the easy enough, specially arter you knows 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of how. Jest cut offen the head and bury July were all virulent in proportion as | for a week or two an' the teeth will altwenty-five passages. Then we have a the marrow was fresher. Rabies de- most come out themselves. clared itself after seven days of incuba- about a dollar a hundred for the teeth

> several passages from rabbits to rab-bits. It was a virus that gave rabies ... We find some mighty funny things virulent virus and in any quantity; and | the Kissiminy." it has seemed to me that this had no CURIOUS CONTENTS OF A GATOR'S other effect than further to confirm the condition of refractoriness against

from them pieces a few centimetres would have developed, but also that Simmons. Hit was a clock.

Recurring to the methods of pro-These facts being substantiated, we gressive attenuation of mortal viruses, lers to know how I kilt the critters, duced from it, and the influence of the In a series of flasks, the air of which the other side, the first thought that kill so many gators and we never can eccurs in trying to account for the effects is that the continued presence of rabiesimost folks as hunts 'em either shoots most folks as hunts 'em either shoots infected marrows in contact with dry air progressively diminishes the intensity of their virulence till it is rendered nil. We are, therefore, led to believe that the prophylactic method under consideration rests upon the em-ployment at first of virus without appreciable activity; then of weak viruses and then of those of greater and greater virulence. I shall show, further on. that the facts are in disaccord with this performed, so as to be sure that it is view. I shall prove that the increase not of full strength. On that subject | in the length of the periods of incubasame manner on the following days. to test the condition of virulence of our with more recent marrows, separated | marrows, dried in contact with the air, is an effect of impoverishment in the quantity of the virus contained in the marrows, and not an effect of its impoverishment in virulence.

We may suppose that inoculation with a virus of virulence constantly identical in itself may lead to a condition proof against rabies by the process of employing very small but daily increasing quantities. This interpreta-tion of the facts of the new method I have studied experimentally. *

I need not remark, in conclusion, that the most serious of the questions to be resolved now is perhaps that of the interval that should be observed between the time when the patient is bitten and that at which the treatment should be begun. In the case of Joseph Meister the interval was two days and a balf. But there is reason to suppose that it may sometimes be much longer.

A peculiar accident occurred recently at South Abington, Mass. The Brockton-branch train, when running around the Y curve, jumped the rails, ran quite a distance on the sleepers, and then, striking a patent switch, took the rails again in good style, without doing the slighest damage to the train, meresame day, with phenic acid, by Dr. ly giving the passengers a good shaking Weber, of Ville. The third person who up. FLORIDA'S PETS.

A FEW ALLIGATOR STORIES.

Fine Time the Hunters Have in Florida and Curious Facts About Alligators. A Live Oak (Fla.) letter in the Philadelphia Times says : He was about as uncouth a specimen as could be found in ten counties as he leaned up against the bar and gazed patronizingly around. He was about six feet in height, as thin as a rail, and his legs were miracles of length, thinness, and angularity. In fact, he looked as if he might be willing to swap legs with a whoeping-crane and throw in two or three fingers to boot. His long, coarse black hair was surmounted by a dilapidated hat, wit a an immense brim, and a little black stubble emphasized the worn rivulets of tobacco-juice that stained his chin. A suit of rusty jeans encased this odd-looking figure, whose eyes were wandering, small, and restless. HOW HE GOT HIS NAME. "They call me 'Alligator Pete' on

account of my hevin' kilt so many 'gators. Give me a little red licker. and none of them little, thick glasses, nuther." About half a pint of liquor disappeared down his tangled yellow throat. "I reckon I've kilt over two thousan' 'gators in my time. winter we got over four hundred hide an' about forty bushel of teeth, an' ile till you couldn't rest. I 'low thar aint a man in Floridy better posted on 'gators than what I am. I knows 'em from the cradle to the grave, as I might say, if the gentlemen here don't object to a little joke : haw haw! haw!" and he glanced deprecatingly around the room. "I kilt twenty-five of cm one afternoon on Lake George, an' hit was a cloudy afternoon, too. 'Gaters is fond of sun-shine. If they kin git a good muddy place where the sun beats down onto them hot and heavy they won't ask for 9, nine days old.

July 9-11 A. M., marrow of July 1, nuthin' else. They open their mouths wide an' the sun dries their teeth an'

THE 'GATOR-HUNTER'S LIFE

"Did I ever eat alligator steak? Well, I should smile. Lots of times; an' I reckon you would, too, if you couldn't git nuthin' else. A steak offen about the third jint of the tail is about as good eatin' as I want. Jest make a bed of pine cones, set fire to hit, and when the coals is sparklin' lay the steak on to 'em, an' when hit's briled nice yer mouth'll run water just to look at hit. Then you build a big fire of fat-pine for to keep varmits away, take a smoke, roll up in yer blanket, and sleep like a bald-headed deacon in a meetin'-house. The wust part of the business is tryin' out the ile. nasty, stinkin' stuff, and makes a feller all greasy an' onpleasant to his neigh-Make hair ile out'n hit, I reekon. Leastwise we sold all our'n to a drugger up that way. Mebbe they retine it enough fer me, an' I don't want no ile tion in the rabbits of the 15th and 16th according to size and location. Then of July; after eight days in those of the jewelry fellers they fix 'em up an' the 12th and 14th, and after fifteen days sells 'em to the rich Yanks what goes in those of the 11th of July.

I had thus in the last days inoculated Joseph Meister with the most virulent sea-shells of the si-luri-ann period, as virus-that of the dog strengthened by one of them science fellers told me

after seven days of incubation to these 'way down in among the 'gator's inanimals; after eight or ten days to nards. You know they will swaller dogs. I was justified in venturing on this experiment by what had taken throats, an' hit's a pretty wide furrer.

To cling to me there as your life's or live a property wide furrer.

To cling to me there as your life's or live a property wide furrer. place with the fifty dogs of which I an' don't you forget it. Light'ud knots. munity is reached we can without in- an' sich like. But the funniest thing I convenience inoculate with the most ever found, was when I was down on

STOMACH.

"No use you fellers tryin' fer to Joseph Meister, then, has escaped,

Joseph Meister, then, has esca in their whole extent. If we detach not only the rabies which his bites fer I can prove it by my old pard, Bill long, taking the greatest possible pre-cautions to insure their purity, and sus-confirm the immunity secured by the pend them in dry air, the virulence of | treatment-a more virulent rabies than | home there as it would be on a shelf in the rabies in them will slowly pass that of the mad dog. The final ex-away, till it is quite extinguished. The tremely virulent inoculation had also near on the 18th day of January, 1876. duration of the process varies some- the advantage of putting a term and I've got that same clock home now, to the duration of the apprehensions | ain't I, Wes? An' I wouldn't take no row, but depends chiefly on the we might entertain as to the conse- money for hit, nuther. That clock has quences of the bites. If rabies was to a record, hit has, an' holds itself above break out it would declare itself more all the other clocks in the neighborspeedily with a more virulent virus than | hood. 'Nother time I found a roll of that of the bites. From the middle of | land agent's maps in the stomick of a [M. Pasteur here explains that "if the August I regarded the future of the big bull gator, and blamed if I didn't health of Joseph Meister with confi- think at fust the ole feller had been dence, and now, after three months and | foolin' with town lots, but I guess he three weeks have passed since the acci- | was too smart for that. Mebbe he had menths at least, without change in in- | dent, his health leaves nothing to be de- | swallowed the land agent, too, an' digested him, although he'd have a hard tussle to get away with one of them

"It useter puzzle some of them feland the prophylaxy that may be de- fer they couldn't never find no air in the attenuation being given on the other side the first thought that em in the eye or about the shoulder. I never told 'em and they never found out, fer I allers hunted alone. I don't mind tellin' of you all. though, fer I've ginn up the business now. Besides, you all look like gentlemen — . Thank you, Cap: I will try hit again, seein hit's you. Give e a little glass this time, these things is a-comin' a little bit too premiscus-like for a temperance man like I am. Well, I allus useter try and sneak up on Mister 'Gator when he was asleep. The 'gator allus sleeps stretched out at full length an' with his ventilation. Well, I allus took advantage SKELTON & CABELL, of this fact in natural history an' I'd crawl up close enough to look down his throat. Whilst he was a sleepin' away I'd get a good sight of his heart an' I'd blaze away. Kilt 'em every time, an' as the bullet would lodge in what the doctors call the cartridges of the heart, an' the 'gator wouldn't have no mark on his out'ard hide, the boys couldn't tell what little game I was a-playin'. If you ever go to killin' 'gators for a livin', young feller, allus take 'em when they is asleep an' shoot 'em through

> HOW ALLIGATORS FIGHT. "Humph! All that talk about 'gators growlin' an' a-chawin' an' a floppin' of their tails is doggoned nonsense. They fight a square up-anddown fist-and-skull fight, an' I don't want to see no prettier piece of business. I saw one once on the shores of Lake Winder 'at beat anything in the fightin' line that I ever saw. I was going along half asleep one afternoon, when I heerd the cussedness noise an' a-slappin' like one of them old-fashioned flails would make a-thrashin' out wheat in an old country barn. I was sorter frightened like at first, for I thought all the varmints in the country had got together

who should have my meat. I got 'round a little turn in the path, however, and then I seed what was up. There was a little clear space there, about forty yard prob'ly, and in that place a lot of 'gators had formed a ring and was havin' a regular prize-fight, like you see in some of these picter papers. About twenty-five of them was sitting around on their hanches and in the middle of the ring two big 'gaters were jest a wadin' inter one another. They stood right up to hit, too, on their

stood right up to hit, too, on their hind feet, hittin' out with the torchers, an' you could hear the blows half a mile away. They didn't see me an' I got behind a tree, where I could watch 'em. I knowed that if they saw me they mout want me to act as empire, an' there was too many of the doggened things fer me to fool with. At last one on 'em got t'other one's head FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT under his arm an' the way he did punch him was a caution. Mister 'Gator PLACED IN FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES couldn't stand that sort of thing, so he hollered, an' the rest of the 'gators made the feller what was whippin' of him turn him loose. I nearly died a laffin' to see 'em all shakin' hands with the feller what whipped, while the one what got whipped sneaked off into the lake with his nose all bloody an' a big

HOW BIG BILL SIMMONS TRICKED 'GATOR. "Bill was a trampin' around one of

walkin' all day he was purty considibly tired out like. He was about half tight, too, for he had a pint of ole redeye with him, an' hit was nigh about gene. So to rest hisself he sot down on what he thought was a great hig log. DEAFNESS-ITS CAUSES AND what he thought was a great big log. but hit was a 'gator mor'n eighteen foot long. The 'gator bein' most owdaciously surprised started for the water, an' Bill bein' a man of sand helt his holt. When the 'gator struck the water he tried to sink, but Bill stuck his knife inter him, so he staved on top and made for tuther side, where his den was. While he was a swimmin' across Bill took his knife and cut through the skin all around the critter's throat; then he slit down the skin all along the under side an' down the legs, an' managed for to git it tolerably loosened. As soon as the 'gator got to the bank where he had his fixins. As he went in Bill grabbed the neck piece an' give a sudden pull, an' off cum jest as slick as if had been greased. Bill jumped on the bank with hit while the 'gator slipped in the hole as naked as the day he was borned. Bill said he allus felt sorry for the feelins of that 'gator, for he wasn't fitten to see company, but he got \$5 for

"Well, good-bye, gentlemen. I see my ole mule is gittin' restless out thar, an —thank you. A large glass this time, Wes', fer I've gotten a long ways to go," and Alligator Pete passed out

"Who is that, Wes?" I said. "That," said he, contemptuously. "Why, that is Pete Hickey, the biggest liar in the county. He's a one-plow farmer, and I don't believe he ever shot an alligator in his life."

Bonny Lorraine.

Would you like to walk those ways again.
With me at your side in the mornin time? Do you ever think of your youth's sweet

When your heart and your lips and your cys were fain.
To cling to me there as your life's one Car

I know you remember it. Bonny Lorraine,

ish boy.
But I ne er small awaken the old refrain,
Its beautiful music is almost hushed;
My heart was touched but it was not And it loves you ne longer, Bonny Lor-

Dance on while the music throbs and beats; brink memory to death in your wedding who. He knows not your life whose quick glance press. meets
The false, sweet light in your eyes divine.
I can look on you now with never a pain—
On your proud, fair face and your splendid

eyes; And then, looking up to you star-lit skies. Thank God that I lost you, Bonnie Lor-Linner Lindsay Gordon,

SPECIAL AGENTS NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY.

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MARINE AGENCY.

OYSTERS.

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OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

In the State, and they are the finest in the world. My LADIES' DE-PARTMENT is the finest in this city, and I will pledge my reputation that no objectionable person will be waited upon. OYSTERS sold by the measure or barrel. Supper for large parties cas be furnished at short notice. Call or send your orders to MURPHY'S, corner Eighth and Broad streets. JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor. Telephone, No. 476. de 19-1m

TORACCO, ROXES, PINE CASES, &c. H. WHITLOCK MAKES A
PINE CASES for Smoking- and PingTobacco Tobacco-boxes in shooks, in car
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Prices low, Satisfaction guaranteed, Established, 1867. Patronized generally,
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is useful to doctor and patient. When discussed in the apartment it disinfects the attendants as well as the sick. In nearly every instance in which it has been used in this city it has prevented the spread of contagious disease, especially dipinheria and scarlet-fever, beyond the sick room.

It is the most agreeable, innocent, and effective destroyer of bad odors and disease germs yet offered to the public. It has cared whooping-cough in a rema abit short time. black eye onto him. Hit was a funny them laygoons, an' as he had been a short time.
For sale by druggists. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

D EAFNESS—ITS CAUSES AND CURE, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day, with no benefit. Cared hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple, and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 125 east Twenty-sixth street, New York city.

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No poison! LEUKO-LENTINE cures all
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Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

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POSITIVELY CURED BY ADMINISTER.

ING DE. HAINES'S GOLDEN SPECIFIC. it can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless, and will effect a remanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an atter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For sale by T. RUBERTS BAKER, Druggist, 919 cast Main street, Richmond, Va.

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DENNYROYAL PILLS .- CHI-PENNYROYAL PILLS.—CHI-CHESTER'S ENGLISH"—the original and only genuine, Safe and reliable, Es-ware of worthless initiations, Indispensa-ble to ladies. Ask your drugglis for "CHI-CHESTER'S ENGLISH," and take no other, or inclose four cents (strains) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. Name paper, CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., 2313 Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa. At drugglist, Trade supplied by Thornbury & Kamos. je 13-Sa.Su.&Tuly

RESTRE'S SALE OF TOBACCO TRISTEE'S SALE OF TOBACCO

To you ever think of your youth's sweet

prime.

And your young boy-lover, Bonny Lorraine?

Ah, well I remember the time we stood

By the glaneing river when the day was
done.

And the winspering trees in the dim old
wood.

Trined crimson and gold in the setting

Sun;

TRISTEE'S SALE OF TOBACCO

AND CIGARS.—In order to close out
for cash the stock on hand, we will sell
CIGARS AND TOBACCO at and below.

The stock consists of choice assorted
wood.

The stock consists of choice assorted
wood.

The stock consists of choice assorted
ing ToBACCO. HAVANA AND SEED.

The stock consists of choice assorted
wood.

The stock on land, we will sell
cIGARS.—In order to close out
for cash the stock on hand, we will sell
cIGARS and DIGARS.—In order to close out
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low—
I know you remember it. Boony Lorraine.
Accoss the street where the music swells,
You gide thro the throng in the sinadowy
dance.
In your ears the chime of your marriagebells.
In your heart the dream of the old ronance.
Ise you glimmer across the pane.
The jewels ablaze in your shiming hair;
And the form of another about you
there—
But I do not envy him now. Lorraine,
Let him bow down low at your royal feet
And sing love's song if it gives him joy;
I rang it once and found it sweet.
In the days when you charmed me, a foolish boy.
But I ne'er small awaken the old refrain,
Its beautiful music is almost finished;
My heart was touched but it was not
crushed.

OLD DOMINION, Captain Saft, 1 Oss-DAY, December 23st, at 2 o'clock P. M. WYANOKE, Captain HULPHERS, FRI-DAY, January 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents, No. 1301 Main street and de 27 Company's wharf, Rocketts;

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Appointed sailing days: Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 M., and every SUNDAY at 5 A. M. Freight for Tuesdays' and Fridays' steamers received till 11:30 A. M.; for Sundays' ateamer till 5 P. M. Saturday. Freight received daily till 5 P. M.

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VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S
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CONNECTS AT NORFOLK CLOSELY
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SHORE OF VIRGINIA, OLD POINT,
BALTIMORE, AND THE NORTH SAME
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AT NEWPORT'S NEWS WITH STEAMER
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FARE TO NORFOLK, \$1-NO LIMIT.
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The eleganity rebuilt and fast steamer AKIEI.

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1.7 A. M. (STREET-CARS CONNECT IN

FULL TIME) for above-named places, arriving at Norfolk at 5 P. M. Returning,
the steamer leaves Norfolk, Portsmouth,
and Newport's News on sitemate days,
arriving at Richmond about 4 P. M.

Through tickets on sale on steamer and at
Garber's Agency, 1000 Main street. Bagtage checked through.

STATE-ROOMS ENGAGED FOR DAY

OR NIGHT.

OR NIGHT.

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Freight received daily for Norfolk, Portamouth, Smithfield, Hampton, Waverly, and and Heksford Va.; Washington, D. C.; Newbern, Washington, and Tarboro', N. C.; all stations on Atlantic and Danville railroad, Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, Norfolk Southern railroad, and Eastern North Carolina generally; also, for Eastern North Carolina generally; also

BAILBOAD LENDS. CHESAPEARE AND OHIO BAIL VAY_NOVEMBER 15, 1846;
LEAVE RICHMORD.
7:40 A. M. Through and Local Mall except
Sounday. Connects for Lynes-

Sunday, Connects for Lynenburg.

8:15 A. M. For Newport's News, and Point Comfort, and Norfolk daily except Bunday.

9:50 P. M. For Newport's News, Old Point, and Norfolk. Except Bunday.

4:00 P. M. H. F. and P. Junctica accommodation, except Bunday.

6:25 P. M. For Louisville and Chesimatt, Fast Express, with through Pullman cars. Daily ARRIVE RICHMOND.

6:45 A. M. Freen R. F. and P. Junction.

ARRIVE MICHMOND.

8:45 A. M. Frem R., F. and P. Junction,
11:55 A. M. Frem R., F. and P. Junction,
11:56 A. M. From Norfolk, Old Point, and
Nowport's News, except Sunday,
8:40 P. M. From local points and the West,
except Sunday.
8:55 P. M. From Louisville and Cincinnati, Fast express daily.
Depot: Seventeenth and Sroad streets,
Tickets at 1000 Main street and depot.
H. W. FULLER,
WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM, Second VicePresident.

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, DE-

LEAVE RICHMOND. 2:00 A. M.—(Through-Passenger Mail daiity)—For all stations between
Richmond and Danville, counecting at Greensborr' for
Raleigh, Goldsboro', and points
on Salem Branch: Fayetteville and all C. F. and Y. V.
local points, and at Charlotte
for Columbia and the Southeast; also for Atlanta, New
Orleans, and Southwest,
Pullman Sleeper, Richmond
to Greensboro', Danville to Argusta without change, and
Danville to New Orleans withone change.

on change.

(Through Pasenger, daily)—
Stops at all stations, connecting at Keysville for all points on Richmond and Mecklenburg railroad (daily except Sunday); at Greensboro for all points on Salem Brauch; at Salisbury with W. N. C. railroad; at Atlanta for Jacksonville, Fla., New Orleans, and Southwest.

ville, Fla., New Orleans, and Southwest.

Pullman Buffet Sleeper, Danwille to Atlanta, Greensboro to Asheville. Danville to New Orleans without change.

2:45 P. M.—(York-River Passenger, daily). Stops at all stations and coanects at West Point (daily except Sunday) with steamer for Estimore and points North.

6:00 P. M.—(Bon-Air Accommodation, daily except Sunday) for Coalfield.

17:10 A. M.—(York-River Freight—from Twenty-fourth-Street depot—daily except Sunday)—for West Point.

ARRIVE AT RICHMOND.

daily except Sunday)—for West Point.

ARRIVE AT RICHMOND.

7:00 A.M.—From Atlanta. Goldsboro, Raleigh, and intermediate points (daily).

8:41 A.M.—From Coamied and Bon Air (daily except Sunday).

10:15 A.M.—From West roint (daily) Baitimore, and points North (daily except Monday).

4:07 P.M.—From all local stations, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Southwest (daily).

8:20 P. M.—Freight (daily except Sunday) from West Point.

Ticket Offices: 1000 Main street, and at the Richmond and Danville railroad depot, Virginia street.

General Passenger Agent.

Bol. HAAS. Tradic Manager.

E. B. Thomas. General Manager.

de 6

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAIL

ROAD TIME-TABLE. No. Richmond. Petersburg

+8:35 A.M. -9:30 A. M. Accom'odat'n, *10:49 A.M. 11:38 A. M. Through train, *2:68 P.M. 8:25 P. M. Fast Sail, *5:20 P.M. 6:35 P. M. Accom'odat'n, †9:23 P.M. 10:03 P. M. Through train,

*4:58 A. M. 5:48 A. M. Fast Mail. †7:10 A. M. 8:05 A. M. Accom'odat'n, †10:05 A. M. 10:55 A. M. Thron'n train, *12:35 P. M. 1:36 P. M. Accom'odat'n, *6:00 P. M. 6:00 P. M. Through train,

*Daily, †Daily (except Sunday), STOPPING-PLACES, Nos. 40, 42, and 43 make no stops, 45 stops only on signal at Chester, No

PULLMAN-CAR SERVICE,
On trains No. 40 and 45 sleeping-cars between washington and Charleston. On
trains No. 40, 42, 43, and 45 sleeping-cars
between Washington and Jacksonville, Fia.,
On trains Nos. 47 and 48 sleeping-cars between New York and Jacksonville, Els.,
and between New York and Charleston,
and Alken, S. C. THE ONLY ALL-BAIL BOUTE TO NODA

LEAVE. FOLK. ARRIVE.
Richmid. 10:49 A.M. | Norfolk... 3:20 P.M.;
Richmid. 2:48 P. M. | Norfolk... 6:10 P.M.;
Norfolk... 6:40 A.M. | Richmid. 10:56 A.M.;
Norfolk... 9:35 A.M. | Richmid. 1:30 P.M.; Norfolk...* 9:35 A.M. | Richard... 1:30 P. M.,
Nos. 34 and 35 make close connection to
and from Faraville. Lynchburg, and southwestern points, and way-stations on the
Norfolk and Western railread. No. 35 running daily and No. 34 darly except Sunday,
Buperintendent of Transportation.
T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent;
Soll Haas, Traille Manager. no 14

T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent,
BOL HAAS, Tradic Manager. no 14

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG
AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.—Schedule commencing November 1, 1888—seaster standard time;
6:00 A. M., leaves Byrd-Street; station daily; stops only at Ashiand, Junction, Milfor I, and Fredericksburg. S. eeper from Jackson ville Ao Washiand, Junction, Milfor I, and Fredericksburg. S. eeper from Jackson ville Ao Washiand, Junction, Milfor I, and Fredericksburg. S. eeper from Jackson daily; scept street station daily; scept from C. arleston to Washing.
6:20 P. M., 16, ves Byrd-Street station daily. Sleeper from Markson ville to New York and from Charleston to New York and from Charleston to Jackson ville and from New York to Charleston.
2:89 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily; stops at Fredericksburg. Milford, and Junction, Sleeper from Washington to Jackson ville.
9:08 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily except Sanday.
ABHLAND TRAINS,
DALLY EXCEPT SUNDAYS:
4:09 P. M., accommodation leaves were station of the station of the

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS:

DALLY EXCEPT SUNDAYS:
4:00 P. M., accommodation, leaves BroadsStreet station; arrives at Ashistot P. M., leaves Elba; arrives at Ashistot P. M., leaves Elba; arrives at Ashistot P. M., arrives at Elba; leaves Ashistot A. M., accommodation. arrives at Broad-Street station; leaves Ashistot P. M., arrives at Elba; leaves Ashist RICHMOND, FRED BROWSHIRE

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O. A. TAYLOR, 1y 1

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IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 28, 1895,
TWO DAILY TRAINS (EXCEPT BUN4 RICHMOND AND LYNCHBURG.

Throngh Accom- Night Mall, modation, Express, †No. 1. †No. 3. †No. 9.

ABRIVE RICHMOND, 8:00 P. M. MAIL daily (except Sunday), 12:05 A. M. ACCOMMODATION daily (ex-

At Richmond with associated railways and Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potenace railroad; at Lynchburg with Virginia Midland railway and Norfolk and Westers railroad; at Clifton Forge with Chesapeake and Ohio railway; at Lexington with Halismore and Ohio railway; at Lexington with Halismore and Ohio railway; at Lexington with Espirace to Lynchburg.

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